

COPY

THE PRESBYTERIAN OF THE SOUTH
819 East Franklin Street
Richmond, Virginia

May 24, 1935

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Speer:

I regret very much my unavoidable delay in answering your letter received some days ago. In addition to my editorial work, I am the Stated Clerk of East Hanover Presbytery, which has held two meetings in the last few weeks, in connection with which I had much work to do in preparing reports to the General Assembly. I was anxious to go to our records and give you the exact information as to the action of our Presbytery. However they are kept in the Seminary Library, which is three miles from my office, and I have been unable to find time to go there for the information.

But the matter is very clear in my own mind. These are the facts: one of the ministers of our Church, but not of our Presbytery, preferred charges against Dr. Stuart before our Presbytery. This course was permitted by the law of our Church at that time. Dr. Stuart, being in this country, of his own volition, without a suggestion, I think, from any one else, came before our Presbytery at its stated spring meeting and asked that he be investigated as to his soundness in the faith. No one in the Presbytery had thought of proposing such an investigation, even after the charges had been made by a non-member.

The Presbytery asked Dr. Stuart to make any statement he wished to make, and he spoke at length, fully, freely, and apparently very honestly. That there might be no question about the Presbytery's going fully into the matter, a committee was appointed to confer further with him, and to report its conclusion in the matter. The committee spent quite a long time with him, going very fully into all of the charges that had been made against him, and reported that it found Dr. Stuart entirely sound in the faith, as held by our Church. The matter was then fully discussed by the Presbytery and Dr. Stuart was asked many questions. In reply to these Dr. Stuart gave his explanation of the ground of the charges that had been made.

He said that he had been asked to deliver a series of lectures before a gathering of Christian workers. My recollection is that it was a convention of the Young Women's Christian Association. He said that he had not written out his lectures, but that after the adjournment of the convention two of the young lady members asked him if they might publish their notes on what he had said. He understood that the publication was only intended for circulation among the members of the convention. He gave his consent to their publication and the notes were published, without his ever seeing them. He found afterwards that they had not understood some of the things that he had said, and had misquoted him in some points. This led to the criticisms made of him.

When asked why he had not replied to the errors made in the report, he said that he did not think they were serious, and that he did not care to give publicity to them by entering into a controversy with the reporters, and that he thought that very few people in China would ever see what had been published.

At that time Dr. Stuart was a member of a Presbytery in China, and, of course, our Presbytery had no jurisdiction over him. He said, however, that as the charges had been made against him in this country, he preferred that the investigation should be made here, and so, he said, he "came to his mother Presbytery for the investigation." It was as full and complete an investigation, as I have ever known made. The high esteem in which he had always been held was heightened by this experience; and a few years later he was gladly

received again into our Presbytery.

When the vote on the committee's report was taken, it was heartily unanimous in sustaining Dr. Stuart's soundness in the faith.

With many pleasant recollections of our meetings, with the wish that I may soon and often have that pleasure repeated, and hoping that I have given you the information you desired, and again regretting any unavoidable delay, I am

Yours fraternally,

Wm. S. Campbell.

P. S.

May I add a postscript, which it may be well not to include in the foregoing letter? When I saw the notice of the sorrow that had come to you in the home going of your son, it was my desire and purpose to write at once to express my sincere sympathy, but an editor, with no secretary, cannot always do what he wants to do. I feel sure, however, that you have found God's grace sufficient even for such an affliction.

Another matter that I have wanted to write to you about was to ask some information, if you can give it, about another member of our Presbytery, Rev. E. D. Torres, who according to the last information we had was at Camajuani, Cuba. He was a missionary under our Foreign Mission Committee. When our work in Cuba was turned over to your Church, we heard nothing from him. We heard indirectly that he was working for your Board, but we have heard nothing from him, though, as Stated Clerk of our Presbytery I have written to him several times. Our Presbytery is at a loss to know what to do in the matter.

I will appreciate any information you may be able to give me in regard to him. We do not understand his course.

Yours sincerely,

Wm. S. Campbell.

J. Dixon
108 W. State St.
April 12th 1933.

My Dear Dr. Speer.
I rejoice in the re-
fusal of Presbytery to adopt the
Mackay overture, and I thank
you most heartily for your care-
fully prepared and complete
answer to it.

Miss Lloyd has brought me your
statement - and my sister has
read it to me.

May the Lord long spare you and
give you abundant success in the
great work to which He has
called you.

Ever your grateful and
affectionate friend.

John Dixon.

Statements for Board Nov. 7, 1904

Bd direction to confer Field & Slysteen Oct. 17 ^{not carried out} because

1 Speer left next day for Synods & I was away at Synods
When Speer returned, Ellenwood, Harv & Brown still away
Speer ~~very~~ hardly knew what to write or whether to bring N.Y.
So waited for return of majority Council

2 meantime Alexander, Stewart & Cobb who dropped in ad-
vised ~~not~~ delay till Bd further considered

3 Telegram said Slysteen's father dying so he could
not come anyway nor was time opportune

~~4~~ Receipt action Presbytery of Brooklyn

5 Action Synod

6 Corresp. Campbell

Mc Afel

Carson

In view

By Mr. Speer

STATEMENT OF THE COUNCIL'S REASONS FOR DELAYING TO CARRY OUT THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE BOARD ON OCTOBER 17, 1904, IN THE CASE OF MESSRS. GLEYSTEN AND FIELD UNTIL AFTER THE BOARD SHOULD CONSIDER THE QUESTION AT THE FOLLOWING MEETING.

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1. No time was specified as to when the Council should write.
2. It was a Council, and not any particular Secretary, which was instructed to communicate with Mr. Gleysten and Mr. Field, and there was no meeting of the Council after the Board meeting on October 17th. until November 3rd. The next meeting of the Board was only four days later.
3. Dr. Brown, Secretary in charge of the fields to which these young men have been assigned, and accordingly of the correspondence with them, was away at the time of the Board meeting and did not return until October 31st. Mr. Speer, who presented the matter to the Board in his absence, was obliged to leave for his Synod trip the following day. These and other absences from the offices made any such conference as was necessary to a wise initiation of the correspondence ordered, impossible.
4. The Executive officers felt that the vote, ordering this correspondence, did not represent the real mind of the Board. It was a chance vote after an inadequate discussion and in conflict with the long established and deliberately adopted policy of the Board. It was felt that it would not be just to the Board to initiate on such a basis, a course of action which was contrary to the Board's long established policy, and which the Board was likely to reverse at the next meeting.
5. As a matter of fact, at the next meeting of the Board, action was taken in accordance with the traditional policy of the Board, referring the question to the Brooklyn Presbytery and instructing the Council to desist from the correspondence ordered at the preceding meeting. This was on motion of Dr. Booth, one of the protestants.
6. The Executive officers of the Board, comprising Dr. Ellinwood, Dr. Garritt, acting in Dr. Halsey's place, and Mr. Speer, and later, Dr. Brown after his return, were unanimous in their judgment as to the wisdom of the course followed.

7. The President of the Board agreed in the wisdom of this view and informed the Council that he was ready to assume responsibility with it in deferring correspondence until after the next meeting.

8. At least onemember of the Board, Mr. Stewart, who voted for the action of October 17th. and whose vote was decisive, the vote standing seven to six, and who was acting as Treasurer of the Board in Mr.Hand's absence, advised delay, thus in fact rendering the action of the Board a minority action.

9. Whatever others members of the Board came to the offices in the interval - Dr.Richards and Dr.Cobb - the latter of whom would have voted against the action of October 17th. if he had been present, advised delay.

10.After the action of the Board was taken, information was received of proceedings within the Presbytery of Brooklyn with reference to the complaints made against the ordination of Mr.Gleysteen and Mr.Field, which rendered it very desirable that before anything further should be done, the Board should be again consulted.

PROPOSED STATEMENT OF THE POLICY OF THE BOARD REGARDING
THE DOCTRINAL SOUNDNESS OF CANDIDATES, SUBMITTED MARCH 7, 1910.

The question of the powers and duties of the Board in determining the doctrinal attitude of candidates for appointment as foreign missionaries having again been raised, and in view of some apparent misunderstanding of the Board's policy, the Board adopted the following declaration.

It is the single aim of the Board to hasten the day when the world shall be won to allegiance to Jesus Christ. To this end, its primary purpose in the selection of candidates is to commission those who have a clear and positive message of salvation through Christ which it is their purpose to declare to men. This supreme aim for which the Board was organized is set distinctly before every applicant. The Board deems it vital that those who are sent out to preach the Gospel as representatives of our Church in other lands should be sound in faith, holding firmly to the doctrines of evangelical Christianity as understood by the Presbyterian Church. The question therefore is not whether unsound men should be commissioned, for the Board has no intention of commissioning them; the question is who is to determine what constitutes soundness?

The Board reiterates its long established policy, expressed in its actions of Dec. 18, 1893, Feb. 21, 1898, Feb. 20, 1899, March 20, 1899, April 21, 1902, May 6, 1902, Sept. 5, 1904, Nov. 7, 1904, Dec. 1, 1904, Dec. 5, 1904, Jan. 16, 1905, Feb. 6, 1905, which has been specifically approved by the General Assembly, particularly in 1905 and which is a fundamental principle of Presbyterianism, namely, that this phase of the question is within the jurisdiction of the Presbyteries and not of the Board. The Board is not a judicatory of the Church and it has no authority in ecclesiastical matters. It is simply the agency of the Church for the conduct and supervision of its foreign missionary work. While it has, and from the nature of the case must have, sole authority in matters of administration and in determining the general qualifications of missionaries, subject only to the General Assembly, its authority does not, and in the opinion of the Board should not, extend to the determination of what constitutes that soundness in the faith which entitles one to admission into the ministry either at home or abroad. This authority the Presbyterian Church has lodged in its Presbyteries and it does not permit its Boards to over-ride them in the lawful exercise of their constitutional functions. Moreover, the Foreign Board, as an administrative agency representing the whole Church and appealing to the whole Church for its support, should not be a party to doctrinal controversy.

An appointment of the Board is therefore subject to examination for ordination by the judicatory under whose care

the candidate belongs. Such appointment in the case of ministers ordinarily has to be made before the examination for ordination. This examination is seldom practicable until the spring meeting of the Presbytery at the close of the candidate's seminary course. The determination of general qualifications for appointment to the foreign field involves many other questions which should be passed upon at an earlier date. Presbyteries before which such conditional appointees appear for examination should understand that the Board's prior appointment is not equivalent to a request for favorable action and that it does not prejudice or embarrass the matter in any way. It is simply a reference to the Presbytery of that portion of the candidate's examination which relates to doctrinal fitness for entering the ministry.

The Board expresses the hope that all Presbyteries which are called upon to examine candidates for foreign missionary appointment will bear in mind that the Board is obliged to rely upon the careful exercise of their prerogative in respect of doctrinal soundness in order that young men who go to the foreign field should have a positive Gospel to meet the alert and inquiring minds of an awakening non-Christian world. No appointment by the Board will be deemed final until the receipt by the Board of an official statement from the Presbytery to the effect that the candidate's examination has been sustained and that he is commended to the Board as doctrinally qualified for appointment.

The Board directed that these resolutions be spread on its records and that copies be sent to all Stated Clerks with a request that they be read in Presbyteries.

Chapter or Section on
Theol Controversy

Very valuable paper by Reischauer
in Japan Year Book 1931
pp 79 seq

also Board Report 1922 pp 11-12

Lyman Stewart

Feb. 11, 1909.

Rev. H. G. Underwood,
Hotel Hayward, City.

Total \$78,000 - 9 White's reply

Dear Sir:

According to our conversation of yesterday morning, I will undertake to provide annually \$1,000 each for the support of six missionaries in Korea for five years, and for the construction of three houses, at a cost of \$3,000 each, the money to be paid as required. As stated, the only condition which I would stipulate is that the missionaries thus provided for must believe in the complete inspiration and absolute inerrancy of the Holy Scriptures, the Deity of Jesus Christ, His full and complete atonement by vicarious death for the sins of mankind, and His pre-millennial return as the "blessed hope" of the church.

On behalf of my brother, Milton Stewart, whose address from May 1st to December 1st will be Titusville, Pa., and from December 1st to May 1st care of Union Oil Company, Los Angeles, Cal., I will duplicate the above pledge. These payments for Milton Stewart will be made by me.

Assuming that you desire to translate and publish in Korean the works of C. I. Scofield, - "Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth" and "Lectures on Prophecy," and also the work of Dr. Haldman entitled "The Second Coming of Christ, - Pre-Millennial and Imminent," and that the authors thereof give their consent, I will be glad to pay for the translation, composition, and making plates for these books.

God has so manifestly put the seal of His approval upon the work in Korea that we esteem it a great privilege to have some little part in furthering it, and we thank the Lord for the work which the missionaries have been enabled to do in that land, and for allowing you, in His providence, to come and tell the people in the home land about it. Our earnest prayer will be that the Lord will go with you on your return to that land, and that His blessing may be upon the work in much more abundant measure in the future than in the past.

Yours very sincerely,

Lyman Stewart.

P. S. Kindly advise me about when the money will be required for the houses, and when the payments for the missionaries should begin.

CABLE ADDRESS:
"INCULCATE," NEW YORK
FOREIGN MISSIONS CODE
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

J.

MADISON SQUARE BRANCH
P. O. BOX NO 2

March 15th., 1909.

COPY.

Mr. Lyman Stewart,

Los Angeles, Cal.

My dear Mr. Stewart:

Your letter to Mr. Day, with its splendid offer in behalf of the Korea Propaganda, was presented to the Council and as Secretary for Candidates, I was requested to write and express to you our most sincere and cordial appreciation. We rejoice that Korea's needs have appealed to you as they have to us. It is, we believe, one of the greatest opportunities that God has opened to His church.

We have noted the conditions which accompany your gift as follows- "that the missionaries thus provided for must believe in the complete inspiration and absolute inerrancy of the Holy Scripture, the Deity of Jesus Christ, His full and complete atonement by vicarious death for the sins of mankind and His pre-millennial return as the 'blessed hope' of the Church," and it seems right that we should very frankly explain the position of the Board.

You will not, I am sure, need any word from me to convince you that our Foreign Board has no thought in mind save to send men to the foreign field who are well-grounded in the essentials of our faith. We would have no reason for being in this work did we not believe in the Deity of Christ, in the inspired Scripture and in the certain triumph of the Kingdom of God. As Secretary for candidates, it is my habit always to say to those seeking appointment, that whether they are going out as teachers, doctors or ordained missionaries, they must settle first of all this great question of their loyalty to Jesus Christ. Save however, in this general way, the General Assembly does not permit

any Board to determine the exact nature of a man's theological belief, as the constitution of the Presbyterian Church rests this right and duty, not in the Boards, but in the Presbyteries. No man is sent to the foreign field without presenting to us a certificate either from his Presbytery, if he be a minister, or his session, if a layman, certifying to his soundness in doctrine and his fitness for missionary service. I am sure you will readily appreciate the wisdom of this provision.

To align the Board of Foreign Missions with a particular school of thought or interpretation of doctrine which, while perfectly permissible, was yet not considered essential by our church, would be to precipitate controversy and invite disaster. As an illustration of what I mean, may I refer to the last of the conditions you have mentioned, namely, the pre-millennial coming of Christ. While some of our missionaries may hold this view, and some of my colleagues may be in sympathy with it, it is equally true that many others do not hold it nor is it required as a test of admission to the Presbyterian ministry. The Board would, therefore, be justly criticised did it advance this or any other particular doctrine to the foreground in seeking candidates for the Mission field. The same would, of course, be true did it reject a man because he held this view. Did the suspicion get abroad that we were emphasizing particular interpretations of doctrine, I am not at all sure but what the General Assembly would call us to account.

There is also another question which frankness requires me to mention. I do not see how it is possible for us to give the assurance that men who hold the views you suggest when going to the field, will continue to hold them or will make them part of their preaching. The general trend on the mission field has been and is that anyone who was at all doubtful as to the vital tenets of our faith, if there have been

such, has become more sturdy and orthodox, and we have all confidence that if men pass the Presbyteries here, they will grow more and more sure in their beliefs, but, of course, it is possible that they may modify their views and that men who went out with the post-millennial view might become pre-millennial or vice versa. The Board, having no authoritative supervision of the doctrinal views held personally or publicly proclaimed by the missionaries which are within the jurisdiction of their Presbyteries, would only learn of such changes indirectly, and then it could act only by referring the matter to the Presbytery to which the person belonged. I do not see, therefore, how we could take the responsibility of assigning men under your generous provision with any promise beyond the time of their appointment.

I am sure, my dear Mr. Stewart, you will not misunderstand me when I say very frankly that the great fear in my mind is that the condition you have imposed upon this gift, may defeat the very purpose you have in mind of immediately and at once, enabling the Korean missionaries to take advantage of the greatest of opportunities that has come to our church. I wish it were possible for you to accept our assurance of absolute loyalty to Christ and the Word of God and leave this gift in our hands unconditionally. If not, all that the Board feels it possible for them to say is that, knowing your desire, they will accept the privilege of calling upon you for help up to the amount mentioned, in the cases of those appointed candidates who may hold the views you mention.

Trusting that you will realize that I have written as I have with the one purpose of preventing any possible misunderstanding, and with renewed gratitude that you have found it in your heart to help in this work, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,
(signed) Stanley White.

*Lyman Stewart Correspondence
of Assembly action 1905*

(COPY)

April 19, 1909.

Mr. Stanley White,
Secretary B.F.M.
156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Sir:-

Your interesting letter of March 15th was duly received. We are sorry that the conditions accompanying our offer to provide for missionaries in Korea are not entirely satisfactory to the Board of Foreign Missions. We of course assume that the Board would not knowingly send men to the foreign field who are not well grounded in the essentials of the Christian faith. With the exception of the premillennial coming of Christ being the "blessed hope" of the church, the Presbyterian Church has declared these to be its doctrines. In view of the fact that many Presbyterian ministers do not subscribe to them, it certainly would not be inconsistent to ask every applicant for appointment to declare in writing his acceptance of them, and thus relieve the Board from responsibility for getting men into the foreign field who do not accept the great truths which our church stands for. Certainly no loyal Presbyterian would censure your Board for providing this safeguard in these perilous times. In doing this, greater confidence on the part of the laity would be inspired. You doubtless are aware that many of the laity do not trust their own presbyteries in reference to questions of doctrine. I know of a considerable amount of Presbyterian money which is ready for investment in foreign missions, but the owners do not feel safe in giving it to the Board lest some "new thought" man be appointed by it.

We personally have had some sad experience along this line. We undertook the financial support of the Bible department of Occidental College on substantially the conditions named in our letter to Dr. Underwood. In a moment of weakness, we waived the conditions as to the teacher being a pre-millennialist. A man from Wooster, Ohio, recommended by its President, was chosen as Bible instructor. He introduced as text books in his department "Rhees' "Life of Jesus of Nazareth," and Gilbert's "Life of St. Paul." The teaching of these books is devilish, as it tends to undermine faith in the Scriptures. The reason assigned for introducing such pernicious literature was that it was used in the Bible department of Wooster. Wooster's excuse for using it was the favorable opinion of a prominent theologian on these books, and so far as we know, they are still used there. That school seems to be a favorite with missionaries for the education of their children. These things destroy confidence, and warrant some positive assurance as to the loyalty to the truth of those who are to be supported as missionaries.

We certainly had no thought of seeking to align the Board of Foreign Missions with the pre-millennial doctrine, but inasmuch as believers in Korea have "turned to God from idols to serve the living and true God; and to wait for His Son from heaven," (1. Thess. 1:9-10) we would not confuse them nor weaken the foundation of their faith by sending them teachers under the appointment of your Board who would tell them that the Lord was not coming for more than a thousand years. To do

Stanley White-2

2.

so would be to bid them God-speed, and "he that biddeth him God-speed is partaker of his evil deeds."

Therefore, we cannot consent to joining in the support of a post-millennialist. There are, however, men ready to go to the foreign field who have a real grasp of God's plan of the ages, and whose teaching would not tend to disturb the faith of these native Christians.

Thanking you for writing so frankly, and trusting that you will not misunderstand our position in this matter, we are,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Lyman Stewart.

For himself and for his brother
Milton Stewart.

Underwood

copy/

May 13th. 1909.

Lyman Stewart, Esq., President,
Union Oil Company,
Security Building,
Los Angeles, Cal.

My dear Mr. Stewart:-

I am aware of the fact that you have been having some little correspondence with the Board of Missions. The Board, as a Board, as you doubtless know, from their letters, decline to inquire into the doctrinal belief of those who apply, leaving that entirely to the presbyteries, and the question naturally arises, therefore, as to how it shall be ascertained whether those who go out under the provisions of your generous offer, come up to the provisions or not. I have made careful inquiry concerning a number of those who have already been appointed by our Board, as its missionaries, and I find that Mr. Throop of Chicago, and Mr. Winn of the same city, students of McCormick, fine fellows in every way, measure up to the standards laid down by you. They are both of them married, and have been appointed as missionaries of the Board, and both desire to go to Korea. I have had several earnest talks with them, and feel confident that they would do good work, and that your money could not be better used than in supporting them. Now, there is no committee here to examine these men, and the question arises in the minds of the Board as to how to know whether these men would be satisfactory to you or not. I have stated to them that I believe that you would be perfectly willing to accept the information

2. Lyman Stewart, Esq., resident.

7 as discovered by the inquiries such as I have made, and that when it comes to the possibility, as voiced by the Board's letter concerning a future change of belief, that I thought that you would agree with me that the atmosphere of the Korea mission was such that a change of this kind would be very improbable.

I find that I must be leaving here for Korea on the 22nd. of the month. I have obtained my ticket, and I am extremely anxious to see this matter settled. It has, through the desire of the Board to carry out your wishes and at the same time avoid future complications already been drawn out altogether too long, and I wondered if you would be willing to accept my statement concerning the beliefs of these two men. I am not the only one who has talked the matter over with them. Others of our force have done the same, and they concur with me in the facts as stated above. If you are willing that these men shall be appointed under your funds, would you kindly wire me at the above address to that effect. In addition to this, the credentials of Mr. W. G. White of Chico, California, are now being considered, and on talking with him, I find that he is also of the same belief with us on all the points mentioned in your letter. Of course, the Board are now considering the advisability of appointing him, and if he is appointed, would you be willing that he should go under your funds?

The question then arises, as to who shall ascertain the facts concerning others. The Reverend E. F. Hall of Korea, who is one with us in this faith, will be here in New York City until the first of July. His address will be "care of the Board of Foreign Missions" but after that he will not be here, and the men may not all have been

3. Lyman Stewart, Esq., President,

found, and I wonder whether you would be willing to leave the matter of ascertaining whether an appointee came up to the standards specified by you to Professor Erdman of Princeton Theological Seminary.

I do not think that there is time to get a letter back to me, in regard to this matter, but you can easily write to the Reverend E. F. Hall, c/o Board of Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

I am awfully sorry for this long delay, and trust, however, that the care that has been ^{ed} ~~exersis~~/will only result in making it more sure that there is no misunderstanding hereafter.

Yours most sincerely,

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copy/

COPY OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED BY MR. UNDERWOOD
IN REPLY TO HIS LETTER OF MAY 13th.
TO MR. STEWART.

Losangeles Calif. 19th.

Rev. H. G. Underwood

c/o Underwood Typewriter Co. 241 Broadway, New York

Please make such arrangements for appointment of missionaries
meeting our standards as you deem best.

LYMAN STEWART.

May 21st., 1909.

Reverend Dr. Stanley White,
156 - 5th Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. White:-

We have talked over the matter of Mr. Stewart and his gift, and I have, I know, informed you of my letter to him, and his reply. But I thought that possibly you might want to have a statement for your files, and so am writing you herewith.

When out on the Coast Mr. Stewart first made his offer, I think I realized the difficulties of the same. I was very anxious to secure the gift without any conditions, but this I was unable to do. I thought it best to accept the gift with the conditions, rather than to refuse it. I knew also of the Board's rule in regard to in any way acting as church court, on the belief of the men to be appointed. I had heard the matter discussed on previous occasions, and was well aware of the fact that the Board did not go back of the action of the Presbyteries. However, I knew also that the Board had in the past, and was at the present time, appointing missionaries who were of the kind that Mr. Stewart was desirous of sending out, and I felt confident that if the Board, in so sending, should assign to Mr. Stewart such of those whom

2. Reverend Dr. Stanley White.

they were appointing as conformed to his conditions, that he would be satisfied, and that the matter of the possibility of a change of attitude in the future would not be raised by him.

Desirous of having the matter clear before leaving, I thought that concrete cases would settle the matter in the best way, so I wrote a personal letter to Mr. Stewart, a copy of which I enclose, mentioning Messrs. Throop and Winn, as two who had been appointed, and also the name of Mr. White of Chico, whose papers were now being considered, and asked him to wire me, as there was no opportunity of getting a reply to my letter. I received the telegram a copy of which I am also sending to you, attached to the letter that I sent.

I had also realized that the officers of the Board might be in a delicate position about ascertaining whether the appointee were of the kind Mr. Stewart desired or not, and I therefore made suggestions to him in his letter as to how this might be done, if he were willing. In accordance with my letter and his telegram, I have asked Mr. Hall to make these investigations, as long as he shall be continuing his work in connection with the Korean Propaganda, and I have also written to Professor Erdman in accordance with the suggestions that I had made in the same letter to Mr. Stewart whether he would undertake this work after Mr. Hall had left.

I think that everything is clear now, and I hope that you will use your efforts to see that Messrs. Throop and Winn, both of whom are desirous of going to Korea, both of whom come under the terms of Mr. Stewart's gift, should be assigned to Korea, and also to this fund. Then too, I am very anxious, having had, in accordance with your suggestions, considerable correspondence with Messrs. Nowry and Montgomery,

3. Reverend Dr. Stanley White.

(both of whom I think you told me some time ago had been assigned to Korea) should have that early assignment or suggestion of assignment confirmed. Mr. Mowry, in accordance with letters received by me from you, I have offered to Mr. Arnold as his missionary, and have definitely arranged that both he and his fiancée shall visit Mr. and Mrs. Arnold when they are here at the time of the conference. Mr. Montgomery, has been so anxious to be assigned to the same field as Mr. Mowry, and we have had so much correspondence with him, that I would also request that he too be assigned to Korea, and that the church at New Rochelle should undertake to have him as their missionary in the place of Mr. Sidebotham. I think if the circumstances are explained to Dr. McGregor that he will accede to the same.

I want to thank you for your interest in Korea, and I go back feeling confident that we have your earnest prayers for the success of our work there.

Dr. Brown will soon be out there, and see for himself our problems. They are steadily on the increase, and with the native feeling of patriotism steadily gaining, the church, as a church, very properly refraining from all part in politics, the native Koreans demanding that everybody shall take sides in the present political status, we have no easy problem before us. We cannot allow that the church shall in any way be mixed up in party politics, and with the Japanese and Koreans both there seeing the wrongs perpetrated, and hearing the earnest petitions of those wronged, we will have no easy path to follow.

With kindest regards to Mrs. White,

Yours most sincerely,

S.

2. S. My address for a month and a half will be "care of the Underwood

4. Reverend Dr. Stanley White.

Typewriter Co. 120 Queen Victoria Street, London, England."

I send you herewith copy of letter written to Dr. Alexander.